

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Voluntary Public

Date: 3/27/2013

GAIN Report Number:

Liberia

Post: Lagos

Exporter Guide for Liberia 2013

Report Categories:

Exporter Guide

Approved By:

Russ Nicely

Prepared By:

Russ Nicely

Report Highlights:

Liberia is rapidly climbing into the ranks of the fast moving African economies as the country solidifies gains made during the last five years of social and political stability. Oil, mining, and other industries, and a more effective government, are beginning to stimulate the economy. U.S. agricultural exports to Liberia have increased recently and should continue to do so as the economy diversifies and per capita income grows. This report provides information on how to approach the Liberian market for consumer-ready products. It draws heavily on the U.S. Commercial Service' Country Commercial Guide, field visits and interviews, Post reports, U.S. Embassy Monrovia reporting cables, and other sources.

Section I: Market Overview

Liberia is rebuilding itself after a period of extended political and social turmoil and has only just reestablished a functioning, relatively peaceful society with the assistance of a United Nations Peace Keeping force. The government is focused upon developing the economy and creating jobs for the young population. In a short time Liberia has made remarkable achievements towards stability.

Liberia was founded by freed American slaves in 1847 as a republic. Only two parties have led the country since its founding until 1980, when a coup led by Master Sergeant Samuel Doe ended the rule of the True Whig Party (1876 – 1980). Doe led the country as the first non-American slave descendent for about nine years, until 1989 when Charles Taylor led a rebel faction in opposition and was joined by another opposition leader, Prince Johnson, in removing Doe from power during what is known as the first Liberian civil war. In 1990 ECOWAS raised an expeditionary military force, known as ECOMOG, to restore order and install an interim government. Both rebel leaders remained active as destabilizing forces, and the interim government fell in 1995. Charles Taylor won the subsequent election and his autocratic rule led to an outbreak of a second civil war in 1999. The conflict intensified in 2003 and U.S. Marines intervened to protect U.S. interests and ECOWAS intervened for a second time to assist in restoring order. President Taylor was cajoled into exile in Nigeria and another interim government was established. A United Nations Military peace-keeping force was raised and began operations in 2005, to assist in safeguarding peace during a new national election.

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, former Finance Minister, was re-elected President in November 2011 and has continued the arduous process of reconstructing Liberia as a functioning country. The many years of conflict destroyed much of the accumulated wealth and material holdings of the country, stymied development in every sector, and left an under-educated population struggling to rebuild the economy. The government is severely challenged at many levels, as much of the governmental infrastructure and records were destroyed during the conflicts. An over-arching problem is land ownership, as just about all property documents and records were destroyed while much selling and reselling of the same parcels of land occurred during the conflict years, generating competing ownership claims.

The political system is modeled on the United States, with a bicameral legislature, and three branches of government – executive, legislative, and judicial. The locus of power remains within the Executive branch. The country is divided into fifteen counties, which are subdivided into districts, which are further divided into clans.

Macroeconomic Outlook

According to the Economic Intelligent Unit 2008 Country Profile (most recent), the available economic data for Liberia is “particularly uncertain,” even by the already questionable standards of Sub-Saharan African data sets. Over twenty years of conflict took its toll, not least on the practice of economics and data accumulation. Accurate analysis of Liberia’s situation is an exercise in the practice of estimating relativity between what is scarce, barely known, and not regularly counted. UNDP’s Human Development Index rates Liberia at 162 out of 169 countries.

An IMF team visit to Liberia in February 2011 determined that Liberia was experiencing robust economic growth. Real GDP growth rate was expected to reach 9% in 2012. Leading the growth is investment in mining, oil and gas production, increased agricultural activities, higher commodity prices, and growing consumer confidence as political stability continues. Liberia climbed 4 places in the World Bank's Doing Business 2012 Survey, ranking 151 of 183 economies surveyed. Inflation for 2011 averaged 8.5% but has dropped to 5.5% for 2012. The exchange rate of Liberian Dollars to the U.S dollar is stable at around LRD 72.00 per USD 1.00. Petroleum concession revenues have been a recent addition to government revenues. Chevron is exploring offshore locations, as much of littoral West Africa has been identified as promising for new fields of oil and gas. Liberia has run current account and trade deficits for the past few years, primarily due to the U.N. operations, and is kept afloat by concessionary aid.

Liberia's economy is based upon mining (iron, diamonds, gold), some plantation agriculture (rubber), timber harvesting, and subsistence agriculture. Few other cash crops are raised, including rice, coffee, and cocoa, all by small-holder producers. Oil palm holds promise for the future, as a Singaporean firm has invested US \$1.6 billion in a 20 year concession for 220,000 hectares of virgin forest to raise oil palm. Golden Agri Resources' subsidiary Golden Veroleum is expected to build ten oil pressing mills and one palm kernel crushing plant over time. It is anticipated this investment will create 35,000 – 40,000 jobs in the southeastern portion of the country, a highly undeveloped and under populated area.

The population is heavily urbanized, as people fled to cities for safety and to seek work when their rural livelihoods were disrupted by the years of fighting. Most employment is in the informal sector , engaging in trading. Much of the most highly educated workforce is concentrated within the diplomatic and international NGO/PVO communities, as they pay the highest wages. The largest workforce is found in wholesale and retail trading, followed by agriculture, and government. Manufacturing, mining, transport & communications are the other sectors providing much of the available employment. Major imports are machinery and transport equipment, food (rice, livestock, seafood), fuel and manufactured goods. The primary exports are rubber, gold, diamonds, and coffee. Periodic foreign exchange shortages have led to disruptions in the fuel supply.

There are 10,600 kilometers of roadway, with only 657 kilometers of it all weather. The country has two major ports, Buchanan and Monrovia. Monrovia port is undergoing refurbishment, under a private concession. Wrecks littering the shipping lanes are being removed, returning much of the dockage to use. There are two paved runway airports, and five other operable airports, used exclusively by the UN Military authority.

Macroeconomic Indicators	2012
POPULATION	3.9m
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	2.6%
INFLATION RATE	5.5%
GDP (USD)	\$1.7 b
GDP GROWTH	9%
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (est. 2003)	85%
TOTAL EXPORTS	\$506.5M

TOTAL IMPORTS	\$785.3M
POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE (est. 2000)	80%

Sources: Economic Intelligent Unit, CIA Fact Book, U.S. Embassy Cables

Agriculture in the Economy

Agriculture is mostly practiced at the subsistence level, with cash (coffee, cocoa, rice) and food crops (rice, cassava, sugarcane, bananas) being raised by small-holders. Some 77% of GDP comes from agriculture, along with 70% of employment. The annual Liberian government agriculture budget has soared from \$700,000 in 2005/6 to reach \$13.3 million for 2012/13. International donors account for another \$33 million going into the sector in 2012/13. Palm oil and rubber processing, and beverage (beer) production provide some of the few non-farming, non-trading agricultural jobs available. Timber harvesting has recently resumed, after being banned for a number of the years during the conflicts.

Liberia is dependent upon imports to feed its population a diverse diet. Year of conflict completely destroyed the tradable agricultural production and left much of the population located far away from the farms. Much of Liberia has fertile soils conducive to agriculture, but many areas lay fallow after falling into disuse. Some 30% of the country remains forested and another 20% heavily wooded. 3.5% of the land is arable, with only 2% under cultivation. Liberia receives an abundance of rainfall, with much of it falling on the low coastal areas. The land rises up from the coast to a grassy plateau through the middle of the country, where much of the staples can be produced. Due to the heavy rainfall pattern, suitable crops must be utilized throughout the climatic and vegetative zones. The livestock sector is very underdeveloped, with larger ruminants generally not raised in the country but arrive from Guinea and other countries for resale and slaughter. Goats and sheep are being reintroduced via a number of donors, and efforts are underway to strengthen the animal husbandry sector. The Minister of Agriculture has finalized the CAADP Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (LASIP) and within it has established three agricultural priority value chains: rice and cassava production as the priority staples, diversification into fruits and vegetables, and boosting small ruminants and fish production. Additionally, crop storage and processing, nutritional improvements through fortification and improved varieties, and investing in agricultural research, data collection, and extension are all priorities within LASIP.

Food Security

Liberia in normal times is a food insecure country, with 41% of the population considered food insecure. 65-80% of Liberians live on less than \$1.25 per day. Over 85% of Liberian children do not consume a minimally acceptable diet. Neighboring Cote D'Ivoire has seen its political crisis generate an outflow of refugees to Liberia. Many of the refugees have returned to Cote D'Ivoire but a substantial number remain. These refugees are receiving some international support but much of the burden to support this population is falling squarely on their host Liberian communities, further stressing the food supply.

In addition to the LASIP, Liberia has a Food Security and Nutrition Strategy that has four key objectives:

- Access to food for all Liberians (enhance food availability)

- Promote an active and healthy lifestyle (promote better food utilization)
- Prioritize the food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable (improve access to food)
- Identify what set of public goods and services is essential (support enabling factors)

ADVANTAGES	CHALLENGES
U.S. is a key partner of Liberia and Liberian government officials like and appreciate the U.S.	Poor road infrastructure limits movement around the country at the height of the rainy season
Liberians gravitate to U.S. products, as many are familiar with the U.S. market and the products	With the rule of law still somewhat new and fragile, government regulations can be subject to rapid change and differing interpretations
Liberia is eligible to participate in AGOA	Rice is a price-controlled commodity
Liberia has a large U.N. Missions Peace Keeping force presence and a growing expatriate community that seeks international quality standards in food and hospitality establishments	Small population of 4 million, with approximately one-half located in the greater Monrovia area
Liberia imports almost all of its food products beyond traditional staples, locally available vegetables, fruits, and proteins	Unscrupulous actors in the past acting as agents/representatives have make market entry for new firms and suppliers difficult
English is the business language	Cold-chain is weak and centered on Monrovia
Port of Monrovia is undergoing extensive refurbishment	HRI and Food Processing industries are very limited in scale and unsophisticated
Hotel and restaurant sector seeing new investment and developments	Human resources after years of conflict are underdeveloped and finding and retaining good staff is quite difficult
Few barriers to entry in the way of tariffs, regulations, non-tariff-barriers, etc.	Electricity and telecommunications are improving but have a ways to go to reach international standards
Large Liberian-American population offers a ready market for many U.S. products	Available transport fleet outside Monrovia is rudimentary and in poor shape

SECTION II: Exporter Business Tips

Tips and Customs

Business wear in Liberia tends to be formal (business suit and tie), although Liberians often wear traditionally printed cotton shirts, and more casual wear is suitable for activities such as outdoor site visits. The equatorial climate is hot year-round with rainfall from May to October. During the rainy season, rain falls daily and at its heaviest can last for more than 24 hours. Transportation outside

Monrovia is difficult and expensive, particularly during the rainy season when some parts of the country become inaccessible by the roads. The usual greeting is a Liberian handshake that ends in a snapping of the fingers, and it is proper to greet everyone individually when entering a room. Visitors should arrive for appointments promptly, but it is not unusual for meetings to be delayed or cancelled on very short notice. Confirming appointments before arrival is recommended. Internet access is improving but is limited. Credit card usage is also limited to some hotels in Monrovia. Travelers should exercise caution in using credit cards at those few establishments that do accept them. Traveler's checks can be cashed at an unfavorable rate at a few banks and hotels. U.S. and Liberian dollars are legal tender; it is advisable to carry some amount of small-denomination in U.S. currency for tips and incidental purchases. Postal delivery and ICT infrastructure are virtually nonexistent. Commercial air courier services are available through DHL, FedEx and UPS. Four cell phone companies provide services in Monrovia and other areas, although coverage is not available in all parts of the country. U.S. cellular phones do not always work in Liberia and it is advisable to rent or purchase a local cellular phone.

Representation and Marketing

U.S. companies interested in doing business in Liberia should consider hiring an agent, attorney or distributor to develop and foster local partnerships. A credible agent with extensive private and public contacts is crucial for effective representation. An agent must be a registered business entity and may be used to bid on government tenders and to assist in marketing. U.S. companies entering the Liberian market have encountered unscrupulous and unqualified individuals presenting themselves as agents. Offers to circumvent established business procedures or draw on political connections should be treated with extreme caution. Banks, lawyers, and business associations can assist with references or due diligence. There are several business associations. Lists of business associations, banks, accountants, lawyers, and car rental services are available on the Embassy Monrovia web site: <http://monrovia.usembassy.gov/econcom.html>

For many Liberians, Diaspora remittances are an important source of income and disposable income is extremely limited which hinders consumption. Quality, imported goods are targeted at businesses, government officials, and UN and international expatriate workers.

Many business sectors have trade organizations but there is little organized trade promotion. Radio and newspaper remain the favored advertising media and capture half of the market. Most advertising is by radio, tv (Monrovia only), websites, newspapers, skits, and billboards. Low literacy and limited or unreliable electricity supply limit the effectiveness of print, on-line and television advertisements. Advertising is in English or one of the 16 indigenous languages. Sales service and customer support is variable. Most businesses find that new employees require extensive and ongoing training in how to provide adequate customer service.

The government is the largest purchaser of goods and services. Foreign suppliers may participate in international bids for public procurement contracts. The Public Procurement and Concession Commission (PPCC) regulates government tenders. The PPCC Act of 2005 governs the PPCC and can be viewed at <http://www.ppcc.gov.lr/>. However, the government's financial resources remain extremely limited, and most large procurements are donor-funded. Foreign companies have had little success in selling unsolicited goods or services directly to the government.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, through its Price Analysis and Marketing Division, monitors prices and sets price ceilings for a few essential commodities including rice, cement, and petroleum products. Importers are required to submit cost information for approval. The permitted mark-up varies according to product, and is based on Freight on Board values.

Trade Environment

Liberia applied for accession to the WTO in December, 2007 but has not submitted its Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime. The Working Party on Liberia's accession was established but has not chosen a chair. The WTO's Enhanced Integrated Framework and the African Development Bank sent a team to Liberia in September 2010 to bolster Liberia's efforts to reduce supply-side trade constraints.

Liberia participates in the following international agreements: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Law of the Sea, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 84, and Wetlands. They have signed but not ratified the agreements on Environmental Modification, and Marine Life Conservation.

The United States and Liberia have a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) in place. Since February 1, 2011, Liberian made textiles and apparel articles can be exported into the U.S free of duty under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). In May 2011, Liberia and the EU signed a comprehensive trade agreement, known as Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA). Liberia has access to regional markets, including the 250 million consumers of ECOWAS and the nearly 40 million consumers of the Mano River Union (MRU) countries, but regional trade volume remains underdeveloped due to insufficient infrastructure connections and uncoordinated trade policy.

SPS and Regulatory Systems

The National Plant Protection Organization (NPPPO) and the Plant and Animal Quarantine Regulatory Services (PAQRS) are both functioning entities within the Ministry of Agriculture with basic certification procedures and processes in place. Both organizations are understaffed, undertrained, and have scarce resources to adequately protect Liberia's plant and animal stock from trans border diseases and pests. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is the CODEX contact point and Liberia is generally in alignment with CODEX Alimentarius standards.

SPS issues have not presented problems for trade with Liberia, and have not been used for trade protectionism purposes to date.

Trade Barriers

Non-tariff barriers include the inefficient port system, lack of roads and other transportation infrastructure (including electricity), and at times opaque administrative procedures that foster corruption. Most products enter Liberia either through the Freeport of Monrovia and Roberts International Airport. Containers take approximately 40 days to reach Monrovia from the U.S. but there are some developing possibilities for quicker delivery.

These issues, coupled with porous borders, have resulted in low trade tax collection and high levels of smuggling and informal cross-border trade. Import or export permits are required for all goods

shipped to or from Liberia. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has embarked on the formulation of a National Trade and a National Industrial Policy, with the aim of increasing Liberia's trade capacity and infrastructure, harmonizing its trade regime, and providing a blueprint for industrial development.

Import Requirements and Documentation

An importer must write a letter to the Minister of Commerce requesting permission to import particular goods from a particular country or trading zone, specifying the quantity and quality of the goods. This letter is accompanied by the invoice and bill of lading. When the importer receives import authorization, he/she may purchase the Import Permit Declaration (IPD) from the Ministry of Finance. The importer proceeds to the pre-shipment inspection company (currently BIVAC) to arrange

pre-shipment/destination inspection, at a cost of 1.5% of the shipment's value. Pre-shipment inspections are required for goods valued at US \$3,500.00 and above; and the penalty for imports that do not undergo pre-shipment inspection ranges from 10% to 30%. When those steps are completed, the IPD is issued and the import is approved. Upon arrival, after clearing customs, the importer presents cost information to the Minister of Commerce for price approval. There are separate procedures for rice importation. Customs regulations are administered by the Ministry of Finance, through the Bureau of Customs and Excise. <http://www.mof.gov.lr/> Liberia made cross-border trade faster by implementing online submission of customs form through the ASYCUDA (automated system of customs data) system at the Freeport of Monrovia, enhancing inspections and the customs clearance process.

Labeling

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry's regulation requires that products labels show the net weight, manufacture and expiration date, ingredients, and origin. The labeling language should include English. Many products on supermarket shelves have labels in English, French, and Arabic. However, this regulation is not effectively executed as the Ministry lacks a mechanism to enforce the labeling and marking requirements. Products are often displayed with prices in US dollars, Liberian dollars, or both.

SECTION III: Market Sector Structure and Trends

Both the HRI and Food Processing sectors are still extremely small and under developed. Of the two, the HRI sector is the fastest growing, as Liberia has been offering tax incentives to developers to invest in hotel and resort construction and improvement. The last two years have seen much growth in the hospitality industry in Monrovia and in some nearby coastal areas. New restaurants featuring international cuisine have been opening throughout the city. There are no international chains or franchises in Liberia at the present time.

Food processing is limited to a few companies producing bread products and crackers, bottled water, fruit juices, and a few other products. Packaging and product formulations are not internationally competitive but should improve markedly within the next five years. Almost all food produced in the country is produced by small holders, so it is difficult to establish robust supply chains to produce processed food products. Efforts are being made to revitalize the livestock industry, including

revamping of the country's sole slaughterhouse facility. As of the time of writing, there is no modernized meat processing activity in the country. There is no commercial poultry industry, and eggs are mostly imported from India and elsewhere. Almost all of the beef available in the market walks in from nearby countries. Goat meat and mutton is available locally, but in limited quantities. Bushmeat is still a common protein source for the rural community. Seafood is available in the market, but the artisanal fishing fleet cannot produce large enough quantities to be able to establish a processing facility. Some international aid assistance has worked in aquaculture but there the same issue of a small supply is at play.

Food retailing is provided by a small number (10-12) of modern supermarkets distributed around the greater Monrovia area, with the majority located along the road to Sinkor, where much of the target population lives. The cold-chain does not fully extend beyond Monrovia with any reliability. Smaller packaged goods stores and kiosks are sprinkled throughout the city's various neighborhoods, supplemented by an army of itinerant peddlers selling off a wheel barrow or basket alongside or in the roads. The majority of the population (90%) buy their food from the few large traditional open air, wet markets distributed around the city on the transport axis or in a nearby town or village, or from the packaged good shops. Market sellers in these locations often buy their fresh items from local producers and the few importer/wholesalers in Monrovia directly or through a trader. There are just a few importer/wholesalers in Monrovia and they supply almost all of the packaged foods and much of the fresh items available in the marketplace. Some of them also supply nearby Sierra Leone retailers.

A popular way for these importers to source new products is via catalog ordering. They recommend contacting them with an overview of the products available by the exporter. If interested they will then submit a pro forma order to obtain a pro forma invoice in order to establish their pricing. Once the prices and quantities are settled, they will place an order and make payment arrangements. Internet connectivity in Liberia can be undependable so they find the "tried and true" catalog a useful tool for their staff. The importers and many of the modern store owners are of Lebanese or Indian heritage, and their stores often feature items found in Middle Eastern and Indian cuisines. The importers source from the EU, the middle east, the U.S., Brazil, and elsewhere at times. The country has no "superstores" or international retail chains present in the market.

Product availability in the leading modern retailer establishments is quite comprehensive and features a number of well-established U.S. "international" brands, regional U.S. brands, and a full range of international brands as well. In some cases a full range of a product's variety is on the shelf. For example, in one store every conceivable type of Hormel SPAM product was stocked. The author of this report was happily surprised to find his hometown mustard on the shelf – *Stadium Mustard* – from northeast Ohio!

SECTION IV: Best Consumer Oriented Product Prospects

- Rice (esp. parboiled)
- Wheat
- Wheat flour
- Cereals

- Cookies and crackers
- Frozen bread products
- Baking mixes
- Poultry meat
- Red meats
- Eggs and products
- Frozen fish
- Tinned meats and fish
- Jams and jellies
- Spreads
- Condiments
- Dairy products
- Fresh, frozen, canned vegetables
- Fresh, frozen, dried, canned fruits
- Confectionaries
- Snack foods
- Fruit juices & drinks
- Energy drinks
- Beer
- Wine
- Spirits

SECTION V: Key Contacts and Further Information

1. Agricultural Affairs Office (USDA/FAS)

Russell J. Nicely, Agricultural Counselor
 U.S. Consulate General Lagos
 2, Walter Carrington Crescent
 Victoria Island, Lagos-Nigeria
 Tel: 234-1-460-3577
 E-mail: aglagos@usda.gov
 Website: www.fas.usda.gov

2. Political/Economic Section (STATE)

Alusine Sheriff, Economic Assistant
 Embassy of the United States
 502 Benson Street
 Monrovia, Liberia
 Tel: 231-077-677-7090
 E-mail: sheriffAM@state.gov

3. Ministry of Commerce & Industry

S. Eldred Liberty, Director, Division of Trade
Republic of Liberia
P.O. Box 9041
Ashmun & Gurley Streets
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: 231-077-514-557
E-mail: selib2real@yahoo.com

4. Some of the most detailed **information on doing business** in Liberia can be found in the International Finance Corporation's "Doing Business" index and on the National Investment Commission's official site: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/> and <http://www.nic.gov.lr/> Also see the U.S. Commercial Service's report "*Doing Business in Liberia: 2012 Country Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies*" at http://photos.state.gov/libraries/liberia/231771/PDFs/2012_country_commercial_guide-liberia.pdf

5. Importers/Distributors/Retailers

Fouta Corporation (*bulk commodities*)
Hamidou Gnan, General Manager
P.O. Box 4603
Vai Town, Bushrod Island
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: 231-(0)5-989991, 231-(0)886-516-478
E-mail: foutacor@yahoo.com ; foutarcor@gmail.com

Bridgeway Corporation (*packaged goods, bulk*)
Ahed Haddad, General Manager
P.O. Box 1045
Clara Town, Bushrod Island
Monrovia, Liberia
Tel: 231-(0)6-510-333, 231-(0)5-650-000
E-mail: bridgeway@haddadgroup-intl.com

KNZ Logistic Supports (*bakeries, bulk, Sierra Leone exp.*)
Zein Jaffal, CEO
Freeport of Liberia
Tel: 231-(0)6-546-606; 961-357-980
E-mail: zeinjaffal@hotmail.com
Website: www.knz-ils.com

Supplying West Africa Trader Inc.(SWAT)/Harbel Supermarket Corporation (*packaged goods*)
George Nehme, CEO
Randal Street
Monrovia, Liberia

Tel: 231-(0)6-264-555; 231-(0)5-511-440

E-mail: hscgn1aa@gmail.com; SWAT_09M@yahoo.com; SWAT_09M@gmail.com

Monoprix Supermarkets (*packaged goods, bulk*)

Rizk Gharib, CEO

P.O. Box 10-2337

Benson Street

Monrovia, Liberia

Tel: 231-(0)886-440-404; 961-79-151-551

E-mail: monoprixlib110@hotmail.com; monoprixlib110@yahoo.com

6. Listed below are **additional points of contact** for information regarding Liberia:

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism: <http://www.micat.gov.lr/>

Ministry of Finance: www.mof.gov.lr

Ministry of Commerce: <http://www.moci.gov.lr/>

National Investment Commission <http://www.nic.gov.lr>

Ministry of Foreign Affairs www.mofa.gov.lr

Liberia Chamber of Commerce <http://www.chamberofcommerce.org.lr/>

Ministry of Agriculture <http://www.moa.gov.lr/>

Forestry Development Authority <http://www.fda.gov.lr/>

Firestone Rubber Company <http://www.firestonenaturalrubber.com>

Golden Veroleum Liberia <http://www.veroleum.com/>

ACDI/VOCA http://www.acdivoca.org/site/ID/ourwork_liberia

7. The following **hotels** in Monrovia were approved (at time of writing) by the Embassy for occupancy by U.S. government employees as they meet Embassy requirements for comfort and security. For accommodation outside Monrovia, please contact the Embassy for further information:

The Cape Hotel www.thecapehotel.com/

The RLJ Kendeja Hotel & Resort <http://www.rljkendejaresort.com/>

The Mamba Point Hotel <http://www.mambapointhotel.biz/>

The Royal Hotel <http://royalhotelliberia.com/>

The Atlantis Hotel <http://www.liberiabeachhotel.com/>

The Palm Springs Hotel <http://liberiapalmspring.com/>

Krystal Oceanview <http://www.krystaloceanview.net/aboutus.php>

End of Report.

